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The Students of Worcester Polytechnic Institute

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MITSCHANG ELECTED AS SENATE PRES.

On Thursday, April 31, at 11 o'clock, 271 people gathered in Alden Memorial for the annual election of the President of the Tech Senate and the officers of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Athletic Association.

In the initial balloting, the voting for the Tech Senate head, George Mitschang accumulated a substantial segment of the first and second votes, which with a comparable portion of the thirds, gave him the position.

Dick Ryczek, as retiring President of the WPIAA, then took nominations for the office of President of that group. The ensuing poll of the students present indicated that Pat Moran was their choice. On the next ballot, Bill Nims was selected as Vice-President, and Bill Baker was chosen to be Treasurer for the year. On the final vote of the assembly Don Lutz was selected Secretary of the Association.



PRESIDENTS MORAN AND MITSCHANG

PARENTS DAY ON MAY 16

May 16 is the annual Parent's day at Tech. On this day the Tech parent is supposed to glimpse where his investment is going. Naturally the entire campus is cleaning up and preparing for the day's activities.

The basic theme this year is increased faculty participation. It seems that all the shows and displays of Parent's Day, the average adult wants little more than to speak to his son's professors. The trend toward diminishing faculty turnouts of the past few years hopefully will be reversed this year. It is the fervent hope of the chairmen that the faculty will also show their interest by turning out in large numbers.

John Braun and Don Foley, co-chairmen of the event, expect 650 parents in attendance this year. This is slightly higher than in previous years but they feel the better program will increase parental interest.

A full schedule is planned so that the visitors may get as broad a picture of the school as possible. morning, the guests will watch the R.O.T.C. final review. The R.O.T.C. department is making a big push to impress the entourage and its show could be the most spectacular of the day. Included are recondo demonstrations, situation warfare, and a demonstration of an anti-tank weapon. Freshman drill competition an dbrigade awards will also high-light the drill. On campus for exhibition purposes only will be a Nike anti-aircraft missile and a medium tank.

The Techman and his parents will then meet in Morgan Hall for a luncheon addressed by President Storke. The meal is guaranteed to be better than the usual fare

presented in the notorious hall of cuisine. Immediately following the luncheon will be a meeting of the "Society of Families." Here the steering committee will present its plans for the coming year for approval by the body. All parents of Techmen are members of the society which donates needed equipment to the school and reflects parental opinion to the school.

In the afternoon the baseball team takes on the Coast Guard Academy while the Lacrosse team meets the University of Massachusetts. Both teams will play on alumni field.

To give the parents an idea of their specific roles at Tech, each of the departments at Tech has prepared something of interest for all guests. Typical will be the Chemistry department's tour and "chemical show."

At 5:00 the Glee Club will present a concert in Alden Memorial. Directed by Henry Hokans, the club will present a program of religious and pastoral numbers.

The fraternities of Tech will try to relieve some of their notoriety in the evening by serving a buffet supper to their parents. All the houses will be thoroughly cleaned and will present the best possible appearance to the parents. A dinner will be served for the independents and their parents in the Morgan dining hall.

A three act play, **Room Service**, will be presented at 8:00 in Alden Memorial. The Masque, Tech's dramatic society will put on the play for the benefit of the school.

At this time preparations are still being made and plans finalized while the committee solemnly prays for good weather and a heavy turnout by faculty and parents.

NOTED SCIENTIST AT GRADUATION

Worcester Tech has recently announced that Dr. Leonard Carmichael will be the commencement speaker at W.P.I.'s 96th graduation to be held June 5th. Dr. Carmichael, a noted scientist and psychologist, will speak on "The Human Factor in Engineering."

Upon graduation from Tufts College in 1921, he served as an instructor in Biology at Tufts. He continued his education at Harvard, receiving a Doctor of Philosophy degree, and later he traveled to Europe to study at the University of Berlin. His teaching and administrative ability has been widely recognized. He has taught at Princeton, Brown, The University of Rochester, Clark, Harvard, and Radcliffe, mostly in the field of psychology. While chairman of the psychology department at the University of Rochester, he also served as dean of arts and letters.

Dr. Carmichael returned to Tufts at the age of 39 to serve as its president for fifteen years and direct its laboratory of sensory psychology and physiology. To date he is a trustee of the Brookings Institute, Tufts, Mt. Vernon Seminary, the National Geographic Society, and Washington University. More than a dozen books on behavioral science which he has written or co-authored, have added to his contributions to the education of our society.

He was chairman of a six-state economic survey committee for the New England Council and

Dr. Carmichael Speaks On Human Factor In Science



DOCTOR LEONARD CARMICHAEL

president of the American Psychological Association in 1939 and 1940.

This extensive background in science, economics, and education lead to Dr. Carmichael's selection in 1953 as the seventh secretary to serve the Smithsonian Institute. His accomplishments are also magnified by the

fact that he is presently vice-president for research and exploration of the National Geographic Society.

Dr. Carmichael has been honored by eighteen institutions of higher education and holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the Newcomen Society.

TECH LIBRARY HAS SHAKESPEARE EXHIBIT

To help provide a correlation between English literary history and the engineering atmosphere of W.P.I., the library is currently sponsoring an exhibit of "Technology and Science in the Age of Shakespeare." Opened on April 23 to celebrate the 400th birthday of the great Bard, the exhibit illustrates the scientific achievements of the Shakespearean age.

The exhibit includes descriptions of the first modern chemistry book; the engineering required to raise the St. Peter's

obelisk; the construction of London's first waterworks; the invention of the logarithm; and William Gilbert's contribution to the study of electricity and magnetism. By far the most important exhibit is a copy of "View of London, 1616" on loan from the Folger Shakespeare library in Washington, D. C.

The exhibit was designed by Charles R. Haventhl, Jr. Several other faculty members also contributed to the exhibit. Art work and lettering were taken care of by freshman John Boutet.

Charlie Seaver; Stage Manager, Robert Trefry; Secretary, Ned Obermeyer; Business Manager, John Zifcak, Assistant Stage

Managers, Jim Day and Dick Holler, Assistant Business Managers, Frank Dolan and Joseph Passaro.

Masque Players To Present Play "Room Service"

The three-act Masque play will be presented on Saturday, May 16, 1964 at 8:00 P.M. on the stage of Alden Memorial. The play, "Room Service" will be directed by Jack Magune, a professional director from Worcester. Starring in the play will be Janet Johnson and Sue Philips who most of the students know work at Boynton Hall. The male stars in this production include Fran Goddu as Gregory Wagner, Bob Drea as Gordon Miller, Charlie Seaver as Joseph Gribble, Phil Bachelder as Harry Binion, Merrill Preston as Faker Englund, Ralph Bedford as Sasha Smirnoff, Wayne Blanchard as Leo Davis, Richard Heald as Simon Jenkins, Bruce Sturivant as Timothy Hogarth, Jim Day as Dr. Glass, Terry Harris as the bank messenger and John Wetherall as Senator Blake.

On Thursday, April 30, 1964, the Masque held elections of officers for the 1964-1965 school year. The results of the elections were as follows: President, Phil Bachelder; Student Director,

Editorial

"To Do Nothing Is The Way To Be Nothing" — N. Howe

It is an established fact that Worcester Tech's administration-fraternity relationship has been one of showcase qualities. This is due in most part to an encouraging and understanding administration, a mature cautious policy on the part of the fraternities, the establishment of a "buffer zone" in the Interfraternity Council and the existing need for off-campus housing.

This utopian situation is presently being subjected to three handicaps, the absence of an excellent administrator and friend of fraternities, the increase in the anti-fraternity policies on other campuses, and finally the stagnation and ineptitude of our own Interfraternity Council. There is very little that can be done by the students to remedy the first two, therefore, it is necessary that this last problem be corrected and improved in an effort to compensate for the others.

The original object of the IFC was to promote a closer relationship between the individual fraternities and between the chapters, faculty and student body. These goals have not been fully obtained for the following apparent reasons:

The individual representatives have lacked the knowledge and authority to speak for and in behalf of their respective fraternities. In many instances the delegates have been brothers living in the dormitories or commuting, and often the position is used only as a stepping-stone to greater campus positions.

The representatives have not yet realized that collective action in benefit of the fraternity system as a whole can be both advantageous to the individual chapters and the school.

The "for the benefit of my fraternity alone" attitude, plus the open apathy of many of the delegates has forced the initiative and incentive into the hands of the faculty chairman.

We feel an Interfraternity Council, consisting of the President and Vice-President of each fraternity, would most likely instate the capable and authoritative leadership needed. This IFC of Presidents should be able to sense fraternity opinion instantly, without the need for the present "go-between" from the Council to the house officers. The Vice-Presidents would be able to carry the major administrative duties along with the responsibilities for the IF Ball.

At a recent informal meeting of the fraternity presidents this system was evidenced. They discussed many of the problems facing fraternities today. Individual chapter situations were examined and suggestions raised. The fear of bringing up a "touchy" subject was absent and the willingness to correct these and other irregularities was apparent.

It is planned that Worcester Tech will grow greatly during the next ten years. The need for more fraternities on campus will most probably be realized. With the help of an organized and interested IFC this system will be certain to grow and flourish.

The IFC has been a glorified rushing rules committee too long. Petty rivalries and sea-lawyers are the ruin of what could and should be an excellent organization.

The time has come to impress upon all fraternity men the need for a fraternity or fraternities, the need of student leadership in this student activity and the consequences that will result from inactiveness.

E. R. D.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A. A. Elections

On April 29, I attended the Athletic Association elections and was appalled at the proceedings. The chairman opened the nominations for each office and then took about five or six names for each position. A motion from the floor was usually entertained to close nominations, and was quickly seconded. After six freshmen were nominated for the position of secretary someone moved that the nominations be closed. The motion was seconded, but the chairman refused to close nominations. The students present reacted both for and against the motion, but the chairman, at his discretion, and without a vote, continued to keep the nominations open.

Since no vote of any sort was taken one student brought to the chairman's attention a point of order, and stated that according to regular meeting procedure a vote must be taken whenever there is a motion on the floor. It is excusable that no vote was taken after the first two nominations because there were more nominations and a vote would have wasted needed time. It would seem though that it is the chairman's duty to take a vote when there is so much dissension concerning the closing of nominations.

To any observer sitting in on the meeting it would look as though the chairman did everything short of directly controlling the nominations. Isn't it about time that an attempt was made at conducting an orderly and 'legal' meeting and eliminating any implications of minority rule?

Jonathan Titus

"A Fraternity is merely a Social Organization"

To the Editor:

I would like to submit the enclosed letter for publication in the *Tech News* feature: "Letters to the Editor." Thank You.

Dear Prof. Scheifley:

The recent controversy over the housing of prospective athletes has finally nudged me into formally presenting my thoughts on the extra-curricular activities at Worcester Tech. That I should address myself to you stems from the fact that the problem, as I see it, is caused by the prevailing concept of our fraternity system and its function in the development of a well-rounded student.

As you know, I took a voluntary leave of absence from my studies to tour the world with the U. S. Army. I hope and believe that this has mellowed the perspective with which I can approach the problem.

The problem can be stated by quoting a recent editorial in the *Tech News*: "Certainly there are inequalities apparent everywhere on our campus—in fraternity activity domination, in rushing practices and in fraternity competition. These inequalities are inherent in a system such as ours." The editorial then goes on to say "that myriads of rules will never dispel these inequalities." That is certainly true. The answer, then, must lie in the system itself.

To my mind, a fraternity is purely a social organization. The other practical purposes it serves

are coincidental and incidental—at least they should be. If I am right, I cannot understand why there should be any competition to decide which is the best fraternity—or the worst—except for casual interplay, much as I would play a game of tennis with my roommate this afternoon. We would know the rules of the game but we would stretch some. We would keep a running score to decide a "winner" but that would explode or explained away later over a glass of beer. But, most important, we would have had some good clean fun and gotten a lot of hard exercise.

Applying this to the situation at hand, I advocate the elimination of formal competition between fraternities. When I attended the awards competition last fall, I pinched myself to be sure that I was not attending a convocation in the fall of 1958, five years before, when I heard you say that you could not understand why the fraternity average was below the college average, a situation the awards were supposed to alleviate by instilling pride of accomplishment in the fraternity men.

Continuing, the implementation of the above would eliminate the need for the distribution of activity points. If nothing else, this would at least dispel the criticism that some fraternities control certain organizations because they are only interested in accumulating activity points. With all the activities given no formal weight with respect to each other, it is conceivable that a student would work in an activity in which he has a meaningful investment rather than an artificial interest.

If I may make an aside, opportunity in activities could be greatly increased if a regulation were made preventing a student from holding more than one elective office at a time in the Tech Senate and in any of the clubs represented on the Council of Presidents. This would enable that officer to concentrate on developing his respective organization and eliminate overworked BMOC's. It would also create a distribution of power that is essential to an invigorating and healthy atmosphere. It would also increase the possibility that more activities would have competent and interested leaders rather than popular leaders, if for no other reason, because there just aren't that many popular people.

Returning to fraternities however, the remaining problem is rushing. The previously suggested modifications would certainly help, but I don't think they are enough. The *Tech News* article on the recent IF Council meeting quotes one of the rushing rules: "... only one representative from each fraternity will report in front of Boynton Hall for the purpose of policing the campus..." (underline mine). When I was in the Army, policing meant to form a long line and progress steadily across a given area looking for cigarette butts. But then, I know what is meant. Here at Tech, policing means the chosen representative is a contact man, capable of exercising that last ditch influence on the bewildered freshman. To relieve this idiocy, an alternative to much more drastic and unpleasant suggestions, I believe the elimination of the quota re-

striction is necessary. This would mean that any fraternity may pledge as many or as few freshmen as it desired. This would stop the association of a successful rush period with "getting the quota."

Finally, to the problem that precipitated this letter, I find it completely incompatible with the concept that fraternities are self-governing free bodies, independent of school administration. Prospective athletes should be boarded in the school dormitories. Fraternities should be mentioned in the description of the school activities and that is all. The prospective athlete would not expect any better treatment when making his decision any more than I should expect to see the inside of Skull Tomb because I am interested in the organization.

In any case, I believe that had these thoughts, or similar ones, been in effect when I first came to Tech that my fraternity experience would have been more rewarding, enjoyable and lasting and that, as a result, I would now have better and stronger attachments to Tech itself.

Sincerely yours,

Fran Goddu

Editorial Criticized

To the Editor:

In regard to the editorial appearing in the last issue of "*Tech News*," I want to say that I was completely dismayed concerning your "unbiased comments." (This is in reference to the IF council's proposal for houses rotating prospective athletes.)

Your remarks that were directed to the IF council were untactful and unnecessary. This council as a group works to help further all houses on campus. There is already too much prejudice and antipathy between some houses. Why should the "*Tech News*" help further this prevailing and untasteful cause.

By allowing rotation, the prospective freshman would get a better idea of what the "Tech Campus" is like rather than what one house and its' brothers are like. And, as Dennis Balog stated, "If a visiting athlete has nothing in common with a Tech student besides athletics, then he couldn't be a very well rounded person."

Also, since this summer housing program is a rushing tool, why should just one or two houses be allowed this excellent privilege without other houses receiving equal chance.

I believe the "*Tech News*" should stop and take a look at who's being selfish. A newspaper has great influence over its readers—use it, don't abuse it.

Raymond J. Hopkins

The editorial in question was not a criticism of the present housing system or the newly proposed one for visiting high school seniors. It was a questioning of the IFC's right to legislate when the school's recruiting program was dependent upon this legislation. The problem had nothing to do with summer housing of accepted freshmen.

The Editors

Compulsory ROTC: Is Its Existence At Tech Justified?

With the advent of Korea in June 1950, the Board of Trustees of WPI began negotiating with the Department of the Army for a military program. An application was made in November 1950, for a Senior Division Reserve Officer's Training Corps of either the Signal Corps or the Corps of Engineers. The request being accepted for a Signal Corps ROTC unit, orders activating the first ROTC unit in the history of the college were issued by the Department of the Army on Feb. 6, 1951. In April 1951 the first unit started functioning in order to be prepared for its first academic year of 1951-1952. It was then in 1953 that military science became a department of the Institute.

Contrary to some beliefs, WPI is not a land grant college. ROTC is here today not because of the Land Grant Act of 1862, or the so-called Morrill Act, but by the petition of the Board of Trustees in 1950.

It is important to note that in the contract between WPI and the Dept. of the Army there is no mention of compulsory ROTC. The requirements to be fulfilled in order that ROTC remain on campus are that a minimum number of 100 students enter the basic course each year and that there be commissioned 25 officers each year. Compulsory ROTC is not the result of the original contract which has unaltered to this day, but rather by the decision of the Board of Trustees in 1953 and succeeding Trustees.

In evaluating compulsory ROTC we must investigate its effect upon education. The prime purpose of every student and all related to WPI must be education. Let us ask ourselves, what is "Education" itself? Education is a leading forth and a setting free: A leading of one's self from automatic acceptances, from stock loyalties, coerced by social environment, and out into a world as an individual who can think and feel for himself.

Is compulsory ROTC prohibiting a student from grasping the full impact of education? It was this idea that prompted a number of liberal educators, among them John Dewey, to establish a committee on Militarism in Education in the 1920's. While their efforts to have Congress pass legislation against compulsory ROTC were unsuccessful, they did succeed in launching a campaign that by the mid 1930's had caused 17 colleges either to change from compulsory ROTC to a voluntary system, or to drop ROTC altogether. Since then many schools have investigated this problem and a notable amount have changed their program of ROTC from compulsory to voluntary. Such schools have included Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, Amherst, University of Massachusetts, Rutgers, Ohio State, and others.

Realizing the value of ROTC and perhaps the far greater value a voluntary program might have at WPI, the following is a case for a voluntary program of Reserve Officer Training for Tech undergraduates.

It is the opinion of the editors that the maintenance of a compulsory course in military science cannot be justified in terms of the individual, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, or the United States Government.

I. A compulsory program of ROTC cannot be justified on the grounds of benefit to the individual student.

A. ROTC makes no substantial contribution to the academic or vocational future of the individual. The subjects offered in the basic course do not coincide with the academic or vocational plans of the majority of students. While it is true recent changes made in the curriculum of the basic course might have value, these courses can be taken in other departments as electives. Therefore, there is no justification for maintaining a mandatory course in military training.

B. Compulsory ROTC imposes an arbitrary dual obligation on the individual. Compulsory military training at the undergraduate level imposes an unnecessary arbitrary military obligation on those who are obliged to take it; for not only is the student required to fulfill the requirement as an ROTC cadet as an undergraduate, but he must also serve in the Armed Services after his graduation. Moreover, it is significant to note that the rank of private first class, and nothing above this, unless through the normal channels of the enlisted man, is the rank available to men who have completed only the basic ROTC course in their undergraduate years, when and if they are drafted.

C. Compulsory ROTC can and does have an adverse effect on those not desiring to take the course. Many thoroughly interested students in the ROTC program have suffered from the presence of students deliberately opposed to taking the course. These students who are resentful of the course can and do have a significant effect in discouraging many interested students from entering the Advanced Program.

II. A Compulsory Program of ROTC cannot be justified on the grounds of benefit to WPI.

A. The Institute has nothing to gain or lose by offering a voluntary course.

1. As was pointed out before there is no commitment in the contract between the school and army demanding a compulsory program. Any benefits the school is receiving as a result of ROTC would not be altered in any way with a transition to voluntary ROTC.

2. It may be held by some individuals that if a voluntary course replaced the compulsory course the Institute may stand to lose some stature as viewed by some people. It does not seem that this argument has even the least amount of validity; for it expresses the hope that the reputation and stature of an outstanding Institute rests on a change in the ROTC curriculum.

It should be noted here that numerous schools of excellent reputation (notably Amherst College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology) have switched from a compulsory to a voluntary program without any subsequent drop in prestige.

3. No action of any undesirable nature would be taken against the Institute if it decided to change from a compulsory to a voluntary program.

The following statement is from the Dept. of Air Science, AFROTC No. 405, United States Air Force. It is dated April 21, 1960.

"Dr. Cross' announcement of the decision of Rutgers, the State University, to adopt a voluntary ROTC program is enthusiastically accepted and supported by the Department of Air Science. This decision is in complete accord with the policy of the Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force."

The statement goes on to say: "Voluntary ROTC is completely compatible and almost essential to an effective Air Force."

There can exist no doubt that the Dept. of Defense would have the same view in regards to Army ROTC.

B. Some believe that the program cannot exist on a voluntary basis because it will not attract the number required in the contract. Surveys on other campuses refute this argument. Further evidence in accord with these surveys is contained in the following arguments.

III. A compulsory course of ROTC cannot be justified on grounds of benefit to the Nation.

A. The relative value of a compulsory program in view of the present international situation deserves consideration.

1. The establishment of a voluntary course will not lower the Nation's Manpower Reserves. (A statement by J. P. Womble Jr., Rear Admiral, USN, the Director of Personnel Policy, U.S. Department of Defense, verifies this statement). "Regardless of the existing international situation, it is desirable that the officer corps of the military service be composed of individuals who enter commissioned status of their own free will. This voluntary concept has not produced any adverse effects as regards to ROTC, since experience has shown that participation in the ROTC program increases in response to worsening world conditions."

In times of major war, the ROTC program has been dispersed with. Therefore, the argument that the ROTC course provides trained officers in time of dire international emergencies is invalid.

B. What effect does voluntary basic ROTC have on advanced enrollment?

1. The following statement is a semiannual report of the Secretary of the Air Force. It is dated Jan. 1, 1957-June 30, 1957.

"During the year the Committee on National Defense of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities asked the Dept. of Defense to state its attitude on the need for compulsory basic ROTC (first 2 years). Although not required by Federal Law or any policy of the Air Force, 91 of these 179 institutions in the AFROTC program enforced such a requirement. The elimination of the compulsory requirement for the basic course would have only an insignificant effect on advanced enrollment, and the Air Force was willing to leave the question of a mandatory requirement to the institutions."

2. It is recognized by most ROTC instructors and "advanced" cadets that the indifferent or hostile attitudes of the non-interested basic cadets actually contributes to the lack of "esprit de corps" in any ROTC section.

A. Those who have acquired hostile attitudes toward ROTC due to the compulsory basic course can be very influential upon an

interested cadet considering the advanced program.

B. At many schools offering voluntary ROTC different organizations comparable to WPI's Pershing Rifles or Recondos are held in high esteem. This respect to such groups is definitely lacking at the Institute.

3. Further evidence of the effects of voluntary ROTC upon officer output is presented in the following statement of Malcolm M. Willey, Vice President, Academic Administration, The University of Minnesota:

"It can only be said that Minnesota, of itself, has done better in the most recent years of voluntary ROTC than it did in the earlier years on the compulsory basis . . . in one institution the shift to the voluntary ROTC did not destroy or seriously undercut the ROTC program, as many had predicted; but rather, strengthened it."

C. Compulsory military training does not seem to be requisite in training for citizenship.

1. Participation in a basic course is not a patriotic obligation of the American student. The same student unless he is disqualified because of physical or moral reasons, will fulfill this duty to his country by his active participation in the Armed Services after his graduation. The laws of the Federal Government make no provision for an obligatory dual military commitment.

2. It is a prime responsibility of the Institute to provide responsible citizens. Compulsory ROTC at the Institute cannot be construed to be training in citizenship, since those physically unable or those called pacifists are not partaking of compulsory ROTC. This fact disqualifies the classification of compulsory ROTC as training in citizenship since this is tantamount to establishing a heretofore unrecognized requirement for citizenship.

D. Compulsory ROTC cannot be justified on the grounds that it may provide an appreciation of the problems of military service.

1. It must not be recognized that

the appreciation of the problems of military service or the engendering of a sympathetic attitude toward the military is a legitimate desirable outcome of an education at W.P.I.

2. If compulsory ROTC is assumed to be of such importance in the role of an appreciation for the problems of military service, why is this not taken into consideration upon the drafting for military service of a man who has participated in a basic ROTC program?

IV. The feasibility of a change from compulsory ROTC to a voluntary program is extremely practical.

A. A statement by Admiral Womble in this regard: "The matter of the feasibility of instituting a voluntary program under any condition where compulsory ROTC is now in effect would be one for determination of the authorities of the institution concerned." It is believed that this statement is indicative of the feeling of the Defense Department on this question.

B. Present Institute Situation: It is believed that for W.P.I. to enact a transition from the compulsory ROTC program to a voluntary is easily feasible. The reasons for this belief are:

1. An increase in the coming year's freshmen class is expected.

2. The proposed "Ten Year Plan" will augment the already increasing student body.

3. With the proclamation of the President's "exemption of married men from service" many students will not be affected by the service.

4. Many graduates of W.P.I. have and will continue to serve their country in a greater capacity with occupational deferments.

5. President Johnson has predicted an end to the draft within ten years.

The Tech News hopes that these arguments are carefully considered by the Administration and the Board of Trustees. Such a re-evaluation is essential to the well being of W.P.I. as we hope to meet the demands of a changing society.

THE EDITORS

Head Tech Alumni In Medical Fields

Included among Tech's alumni are those who chose to study in the field of medicine rather than continue in the engineering profession. A recent article in *Life Magazine* entitled, "Code 99!" describes the team efforts being used at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City to save the lives of patients who stop breathing or whose heart fails. St. Vincent's Hospital was an early pioneer in using team efforts to save the dying. John Gregory, Class of 1953, is an integral part of this team of nineteen doctors and nurses.

After graduation from W.P.I. with a degree in chemical engineering, Dr. Gregory worked eight months for Hurlbut Paper Company's research laboratories. He then entered the navy, serving three and a half years. At the time of discharge, he was a lieutenant, junior grade, aboard the USS Horsk, a submarine based at Norfolk, Virginia.

During his tour of duty in the navy, Mr. Gregory decided to become a doctor. While attending Albany Medical College, he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical society. He served as the society's president during his senior year and he was also

president of his class during his sophomore year. At graduation he received the Lamb foundation award for outstanding doctor-patient work. It was after his internship at St. Vincent's Hospital that Dr. Gregory had the opportunity to join the unique medical team responsible for rescuing the dying.

Henry Shepard Fuller, class of 1937, has also given of his time and effort to research in the field of medicine. He entered Harvard Medical School after receiving a degree in chemistry from Tech. Enlisting in the Medical Corp of the U.S. Army in World War II, Dr. Fuller performed field and laboratory work on the epidemiology of scrub typhus in Burma.

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GOLFERS REGAIN FORM; DOWN A.I.C., U. MASS.

A.I.C.

The Worcester Tech golf team played host to A.I.C. at the Wachusett Country Club on Tuesday, April 19. Fired up by their two defeats thus far this season, the Engineers took the match 4-3. The squad, which has had limited practice sessions for a few of the earlier matches due to bad weather, had more chance to tune up for this contest.

Eric Sweed, Ken Adrian, Ed Jacobs, and Tom Benoit won their matches to lead the Engineers to victory, while Bob Belville lost a heart-breaker on the nineteenth hole in a sudden death playoff.

A few of the players did exceptionally well. Belville, playing in the number one position, fought A.I.C.'s top man to the wire. Ed Jacobs two holes down at the end of the first four won nine holes in a row, coming up

on the long end of a 7-5 score. This win by Jacobs was one of the best clutch performances turned in by a Tech golfer in some time.

U. Mass.

On Thursday, April 21, the Worcester Tech golf team toured South Hadley's beautiful Orchard Country Club while defeating U. Mass 4½-2½.

Ken Adrian, Ken Hultgren, Ed Jacobs, and Charlie Piex won their matches and Larry Follin tied as the Engineers outclassed their rival hosts.

Bob Belville, who, for the second time this week went to 19 holes in losing a squeaker, shot a 77 for the day. This was the best performance turned in by a Tech golfer. Ken Adrian, playing in the number one position, exemplified the style which has made him Tech's mainstay as he defeated U. Mass.'s best golfer.



ADRIAN EXPLODES

The Golf Team's record now stands at a respectable 4-2.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 7, 8, and 9, the five top golfers will journey to Rutland, Vermont, to play in the New Englands. Last year the team performed brilliantly coming in second to U. Conn. out of 48 teams participating.

TECH PITCHING BAFFLES BRANDEIS AND CLARK IN 5-1, 11-2 TWIN VICTORY

Brandeis

This past week the Worcester Tech baseball nine continued their victorious ways downing Brandeis and Clark respectively.

The five-hit pitching of George Mitschang and costly Brandeis errors paved the way for a 5-1 Tech victory. Actually Mitschang had pitched seven complete innings of one hit ball, only to have Brandeis collect four hits in the 8th and 9th innings.

The Brandeis infield, leaving something to be desired in fielding prowess, provided little support for their pitcher. Bill Gaudy, hitting his second homerun of the season, provided the Tech scoring punch.

Clark

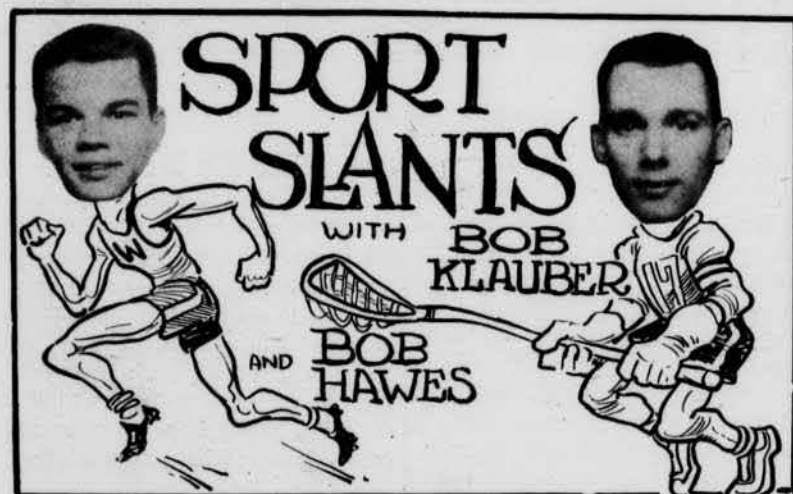
On Saturday, as on Tuesday, victory was assured with the margin of victory greatly in-

creased as Tech ripped arch-rival, Clark, 11-2 on Engineer's Alumni Field.

Star of the day was an Arlington product, sophomore Tod Wicker, coming within one out of his second no-hitter of the year. Attempting a repeat performance of his no-hit pitching against M.I.T. two weeks earlier, Wicker hurled eight and two-thirds hitless frames only to have Jeff Edinberg, batting with a one ball and two strike count, loft a soft liner to left-center.

Supporting Wicker's outstanding performance were the Tech batsmen, contributing a grand total of 18 hits. Bill Gaudy had 3 hits, including a double and a triple; Art Bodwell also contributed and Jim Maroney went 2-4. Yet, by far, the batting star of

(Continued on Page 5)



Few people who have had any connection with Tech athletics during the past five years have not met Leo Jansson, the school's personable and capable trainer. An ex-Navy man, Leo's friendly attitude and outgoing personality have made him popular with students and faculty alike. Quick wit and subtle humor are his trademarks, and he uses them to the best advantage while gaining lasting friendships with almost every member of every W.P.I. squad. His many stories of past experiences, known to many former and present Tech athletes, are also integral parts of his everyday manner. All these qualities help to keep spirit high and make Leo Jansson one of the most well-liked persons on the "hill."

Leo grew up in Sutton, Mass., a town of slightly more than 5,000, and attended Sutton High. In 1939 he joined up with The Infantry Division of the Marines. Shortly thereafter, World War II broke out and in 1941 he started a three

year stint in the Pacific. In 1944 Leo caught his first look of Worcester Tech when he was sent back to the States and stationed at the W.P.I. Naval Reserve Unit, headed at that time, by Professor Albert Schwiager. He remained here for four months and was then given a spot in the Seabees, and sent back to fight in the Japanese war for another two years. During his five years in the Pacific, he was among those who "hit" the beaches at Guadalcanal, Savo, Talagi, Palalo, and others. He had malaria twice, but was lucky enough to pull out of it and return home safely at the end of the war.

He spent quite a bit of time in the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic after this, and it was during this time that he



LEO

Tennis Team Takes Two Stow Extends Win Skein

Although long overdue, the tennis team has finally done what was expected of them: they won a tennis match. Their victim was Lowell Tech, suffering a six to three defeat on their home courts on April 28. However, even in victory, Worcester did not crown itself with laurels. A "steady" game of tennis seems to be at a premium among the members of the Worcester team.

Captain Fred Sonntag appears to be not as sure of himself as in the past. His 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, victory over Barry Flieder is a disappointing score considering his last year's perfect mark of 6-0, 6-0, over the same person. Jon Pardee is having a repeatedly difficult time in holding his singles game. His first set shut out over Dave Beler foretold an easy triumph. Such was not the case, however, as Dave managed a "psychological" victory over Jon, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. The first exception to the above statements concerning steadiness was Bob Stow. He appears to be one of the most improved players over last year as he remained the only undefeated team member by downing Skip Demont, 6-3, 6-4. Tak Tsujita showed fairly good form in beating Jack Gregory, 6-2, 7-5. After losing four singles and four doubles matches, Jeff Heywood finally helped the team by

easily defeating Dave Howard, 6-1, 6-4. In his first match of the year, Wayne Miller appeared to lose confidence as he won the first set and was leading 3-0, in the second, when Dave Brezinski turned the tide to finish victor, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

The second exception to the above statements was Sonntag and Pardee in their 6-2, 6-1, victory over Flieder and Beler. If singles is not Pardee's game, then doubles most certainly is. With stellar net play, ground strokes, and heads-up tennis, they pushed on to their fifth victory with nary a defeat.

Hartford

It took six matches to do so, but the tennis team finally proved its worth beyond a shadow of a doubt. On May 2, on as finely groomed a set of clay tennis courts as could be desired, Tech bettered its last year's high of 7-2 by romping over Hartford University, 8-1. The home team's only point was not given away by any means. Wilson and Kirkutis were forced to fight a drawn out battle to defeat Heywood and Miller, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, in third doubles. For that matter, Tech's two doubles victories were no easy contests either. Both ran three sets as Sonntag and Pardee remained undefeated in the number one spot by out-stroking Britton and Bouchu, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1. Tsujita and

picked up quite a bit of his medical know-how that has since helped more than one Tech athlete.

In 1957 he was stationed in Worcester, and Coach Charlie McNulty, who had known him when he had been at Tech in 1944, approached Leo with the prospect of becoming W.P.I.'s trainer. He had a year and a half of duty left, but arrangements were made and in 1959 Leo took over the post he now holds. When he retired from the Navy, he had served for two years and held the rank of Chief Petty Officer.

No one is sorry about the choice he made and everyone will agree that the locker-room just wouldn't be the same without him.

R. D. K.

Stow encountered more difficulty but managed to outlast Nuernberger and Lasnier, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4.

However, singles play was an entirely different story. All six of Tech's starters showed steadiness that would thrill any true tennis fan, as they dropped not a single set. Showing exceptional skill were captain Fred Sonntag and Bob Stow, who was moved up the ladder to play second position and remained undefeated. Both aces past their opponents Overberger and Britton, respectively, by identical scores of 6-0, 6-1. Jon Pardee displayed the most improvement on the team by forcing Bouchu into defeat, 7-5, 6-1. His net placements and overhead slams sparkled as never before in his singles matches. Tak Tsujita's constant hustle brought him a victory over Lasnier, 6-3, 6-2, that was never in doubt. Playing in fourth position, Tak has developed one of the most reliable overhead shots on the team. Jeff Heywood finally gained the confidence he appeared to have lacked previously and found little trouble in defeating Zinn, 6-1, 7-5. As usual, Jeff, who plays fifth position, slackened slightly in the second set; but here again, the outcome was never doubtful. In sixth position Vin Genereux had no trouble in finding the mark for his powerful serve and forehand. Gaining momentum, Vin, a freshman, breezed by Brenner, 9-7, 6-0.

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W. P. I. SPLITS IN LACROSSE MATCHES

On Thursday, April 30th, the Worcester Tech lacrosse team bowed to a strong MIT squad, 13-3. This defeat certainly came at an inopportune moment—for it marked Tech's first athletic appearance on television.

At the end of the first half, MIT held a slight 3-0 lead. However, about eighty percent of this half was played while the engineers from Worcester were on defense. In the decisive third quarter, when the WPI defensemen could no longer contain the attack, the inspired players from Boston scored six times to put the game on ice.

A defenseman never scores a goal, nor does a defenseman ever get much recognition for the hard job he performs. Yet, the only bright spot for Tech this day was the drive of Bill Shields. Bill never stopped hustling, nor did he ever give up.

Tech managed only three

points as Stan Kochanek, Paul Vajcovec, and Leo DuBlois each netted a goal.

NICHOLS

Just three days later Worcester beat Nichols, 10-5, to prove that their defeat on Thursday was just one of those games in which everything goes wrong.

The attack, led by Bill Zetterlund, was superb. Bill, not only scored four times himself, but he was instrumental in setting up four more. Bob Klauber, taking advantage of every miscue made by the Nichols defense, netted three more goals for Tech. Paul Vajcovec, Walt Lankau, and Leo DuBlois also scored, as the WPI offense never took the pressure off.

The game was quite similar to Worcester's first victory against Trinity. When the WPI offense closed in for a goal, it wasn't just one man being engulfed by the opponents' defense, but the en-

tire attack and midfield line passing and hustling like a single well-drilled unit.

The defense, led by Dave McCaffrey, also played a large part in the victory. One of the most outstanding plays of the year was when Dave, in a one-on-one situation, blocked an opponent's shot. These head-on occurrences are infrequent in lacrosse, and almost impossible to stop. Pete Heibeck and Bill Shields helped McCaffrey considerably on defense.

The victory came without the services of John Kelley and Mike Portanova, who are both out for the year. The team was further handicapped since Vajcovec and DuBlois were both playing with minor injuries.

The midfield cannot be ignored either, despite the excellence of both the attack and defense. Coach King has had throughout this year two well qualified lines, including such speedsters as Walt Lankau, Gerry Morris, Cap Chenoweth, and Pete Collette available.

The loss to MIT, coupled with the redeeming victory against Nichols brings Tech's lacrosse record to two wins and four losses.



QUICKSTICK TRY SQUELCHED



TECHSTERS CRAMBLING FOR BALL



TECH TRACKMEN ROMP FOR 5 STRAIGHT WINS

Brandeis and Nichols

Worcester Tech's track team romped over Brandeis and Nichols, on Wednesday April 29th. The Engineers took eight first place honors out of 15 events on route to victory.

Brian Sinder, John Czarniecki, Bob Hawes, Buddy West, and Ken Hoestery were the leading factors in Tech's win as each took a first and a second place. These men give Coach Merle Norcross a strong nucleus in the running events and they have contributed a great deal to the success of the track team this season.

Brandeis, who finished second with 43 points, had two double winners in Ed Gastanguay and Obasun. Gastanguay won the 440

yards and placing second in the 100. West raced through the 120-yard high hurdles in 16.1 seconds and finished second right behind Hawes in the 440 yard intermediate hurdles. Hawes also placed second in the 440 yard run. Hoestery was the leader in a 1, 2, 3, 4 place finish for Tech in the two mile run. He finished second to Florman of Brandeis in the mile.

Dave Geiger of Tech went 5' 10" to capture first place in the high jump. Al Giannotti was the winner in the discus with a throw of 127' 8". Deisha Beamer rounded out the first place finishers for Tech as he cleared 11' 6" in the pole vault.

NORWICH

The WPI track squad jour-

competed in all season. Brian Sinder, Ken Hoestery and Buddy West were victors in two events apiece.

Sinder took the 100-yard and the 220-yard dashes, Hoestery the mile and the two mile, and West the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard high hurdles. In other running events Bill Wandle finished first in the 440-yard run and John Turick was the top man in the 880. Tech also placed first in the mile relay with the four men team of Bruce Webber, Dave Monks, Bob Hawes, and John Opostolos.

Al Potvin won the broad jump event for the Engineers but during his last jump he broke his ankle. This was a big blow to Tech in the field events for Potvin, who will be out for the remainder of the season, was a top competitor in the hop, skip, and jump as well as the broad jump. Deisha Beamer finished first in the pole vault and Freshman Rick Wilson won the javelin.

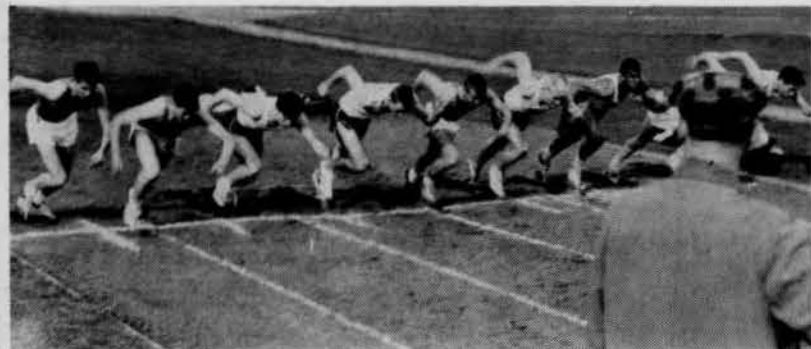
In the high jump event Glen Parath and Dave Geiger cleared the same height of 5' 11" but Parath was awarded first place on fewer misses. Mac McGregor took Tech's only place in the hammer with a third.

(Pitching Continued from Page 4)

the day was sophomore, Bill Baker, who went 5-6, but, more important, contributed two resounding homeruns.

The game began with two scoreless innings followed by a barrage of Tech runs, three in each of the next three frames. By the time the fans had seated themselves following the seventh inning stretch, the score had reached an insurmountable 11-0.

All in all, the day was not only enjoyable for the Tech fans and players, but fitting also, as it marked Coach McNulty's 100th victory.



BANG!!

yard and the 880 yard runs, while Obasun took the broad jump and the hop, skip, and jump. O'lloghan and Florman, of Brandeis won the javelin and the mile respectively. Nichols finished with only 16 points and won only the shot put event with a 45' 3 1/4" toss by Al Kreuter.

Sinder of Tech finished first in the 100 yard dash in 10.2 seconds and came in second in the 220. Czarniecki reversed the order by taking the 220 in 22.2 sec-

eyed to Norwich, Vermont, on Saturday May 2nd and returned home with their fifth straight victory by routing Norwich, 112-23. In the spot light for the day was junior Al Giannotti, who broke a Tech school record in the discus with a hurl of 136' 3 1/2".

The powerful Engineers dominated the meet throughout as they took first in 13 out of the 14 events, losing only in the hammer, which they had not



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Do Universities Now Avoid Current Issues

Chicago (CPS)—Universities are not living the values that they ostensibly stand for, a panel agreed at the national conference of the Association for Higher Education on Monday, April 20.

Although universities are supposed to be dealing with the most important ideas of the day, they instead discourage active involvement—and in many cases even discussion—of these issues, was the consensus that emerged from a two-hour discussion of the role of the college in developing democratic values.

College faculty members and administrators as well as society at large were criticized for failing to encourage active involvement through concrete experience in the most important problems of society.

William Coffin, Jr., Yale's freedom riding chaplain, who recently was jailed in a Florida civil rights trip with Mrs. Peabody, the mother of the governor of Massachusetts, was the session's featured speaker.

Students find higher education meaningless because educators avoid the key issues of society—in fact they are paid to avoid them, Coffin said.

The failure of universities to stimulate involvement in important activities has led to failures in educating students properly. Only by concrete involvement can students develop a sense of values, he said.

Coffin criticized campuses for allowing extra-curricular activities to exist that "promote the values that universities are trying to counter in the classrooms." Fraternities, for example, "for the most part are monuments to irrelevancy in 1964," he said.

He urged support for "important" extracurricular activities—those that "try to stimulate an interest in policy."

More students have to choose "radical" professions, said Coffin. Now, too many choose attractive, rather than important jobs. This is partly a result of universities' public-relations preoccupation with sexual morality rather than vocational morality, which should be of greater natural concern, he said.

Most panelists noted that teaching should not be, but too often is, separated from real life. The teacher, said Coffin, has a moral duty to set an example of courage and concern for his students. Further, a number of discussants felt that the teacher should set an example of participation in the resolution of pressing social problems of the day.

Stephen J. Wright, President of Fisk University, added that he did not know who had "bought" so many of the nation's deans, faculty members, and chaplains, but they were as silent as the college presidents.

A number of explanations were advanced for faculty members' failure to participate actively in the resolution of contemporary

problems.

Robert Boynton, associate professor of political science at the University of Iowa, suggested that "the system has bought the faculty."

"There are no brownie points for civil rights," he said, and "only half-points for community service," which generally means "speaking to the Kiwanis." Furthermore, faculty members often view their work as a deliberate choice of a life of reflection over a life of action. "We've opted for impotence," stated Boynton.

Boynton estimated, and no one disagreed with him, that one half of all political scientists are apolitical. It would "go against the grain of the profession," he continued, for political scientists to participate in rather than observe and analyze current affairs.

It was generally agreed that the problem facing universities is to get students interested in current issues.

Coffin suggested balancing the faculty members who are devoted exclusively to their laboratories with others who are interested in policy questions.

He entered a special plea for bringing two types of people to campuses—controversial professors and administrators who are either "really reactionary or inspirational."

Controversial professors, said Coffin, will not bring every student over to their views, but they will force students "to develop opinions against them."

Reactionary administrators will perform a similar function by giving zest to a student awakening. These administrators will force students to unite in action opposing their policies.

Because faculty members are increasingly concerned with their own specialties and studies, administrators will play a greater role in policy matters.

In responding to a question about "the tension between prudence and zeal," Coffin suggested tutoring projects as a "good way to involve prudent students." Through these projects, he said,

students who would otherwise limit their activities to their formal studies can become acquainted with the life of the people they tutor and their problems.

Discussing how the physical scientist, in particular, could set an example for his students, President Wright said he should act as a citizen who stands up to be counted on important issues. Wright especially would like to see scientists participate in discussions of issues on which they have some "expertise."

Coffin suggested that another thing scientists can do is lecture at a slum school, this would be so "unexpected," he said, that it would set a fine example for students.

Coffin noted that the scientist as well as the general faculty member can contribute money to the groups wrestling with important social problems.

The discussion broke up as a woman dean from Indiana University proudly stated that at her institution there was only one regulation on student activities — there could be no political speakers on campus except for candidates

for the Indiana governorship. This, she said, is one of our good restrictions."

(Alumni Continued from Page 3)

He continued his education at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1946 as a Mosley Traveling Fellow of Harvard University. It was during his stay in England that he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. After his return to America, Dr. Fuller became an assistant professor in the Department of Preventive Medicine at Bowman Gray School of Medicine and later served in the Harvard School of Public Health as an assistant professor of micro-biology.

As Assistant Chief of the Department of Entomology at the Army Medical Service Graduate School, Fuller spent ten years in research on rickettsial diseases, typhus, spotted fever and scrub typhus.

His present position as chief of the Department of Virus and Rickettsial Diseases of the U.S. Army in Japan affords Dr. Fuller with the equipment and men to carry out his research in medicine.

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Phi Sigma Kappa Elects Officers

The Phi Sigma Kappa house elections were not concurrent with the other houses on campus. For that reason, their list of officers did not appear in the last edition of the Tech News.

The new officers are:

President, Will Jolbert; Vice Pres., John Oldman; Treasurer, Gerald Toupin; Rushing Chairman, Hal Wright; Inductor, Eric Sweed; Secretary, Gary Corum.

Throckmortimer



Distinguished Protestant Theologian To Speak At Anna Maria College

Doctor Douglas Horton, distinguished Protestant theologian and educator, will speak at Anna Maria College on May 12, 1964 at 7:30 P.M. Dr. Horton, a former head of the Harvard Divinity School, will speak on the topic "Vatican II and the College Student."

Dr. Horton, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, graduated from Princeton in 1912. He received a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Hartford Theological Seminary in Connecticut in 1915 and holds honorary degrees from several colleges and universities. During W. W. I. he was a chaplain in the Navy.

From 1943 to 1955 he was lecturer on Congressional Polity at Union Theological Seminary in addition to his national ministry. While minister of the United Church of Hyde Park, Chicago, from 1931 to 1938, he taught at Chicago Theological Seminary. Earlier he taught at Andover Newton Theological School in Newton Center, Massachusetts, while serving as minister of the

Layden Congregational Church in Brookline, Massachusetts, from 1925 to 1931.

He was for many years in the movement for cooperation among the churches. Dr. Horton has been active in the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. He has served on the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and is now chairman of its Commission on Faith and Order. He was named an official observer for the International Congregational Council at the Second Vatican Council at Rome.

He is Chairman of the Board of directors of the American University in Cairo and a trustee of Princeton University.

Dr. Horton's many contributions to Protestant thought include Translations into English of the writings of the German theologian, Karl Barth, and of the first book written in Latin in New England, John Norton's "Answer." He is the author of several books, including "The Art of Living," "Out of Life," and "The Meaning of Worship."

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U.S. Air Force



Engineering students enrolling at the University of New Hampshire next fall will face the brightest prospects of successfully completing their technical education in the history of that school. A spokesman for the College of Technology reported that the probability ratio of engineering students measuring up to the rigorous academic requirements will be four to one while only four years ago his chances of succeeding were about fifty-fifty. After closely reviewing the withdrawals and transfers from technical courses, which have ranged between thirty and fifty per cent during the past forty years, the administration revised the curriculum to ease the high school math and science enthusiast into engineering fundamentals. It is pointed out that the renovations were not achieved by any lowering of admission standards or down-grading of traditionally difficult courses within the program.

Chief among the revisions is the addition of a basic technology course which introduces the freshman to engineering fields and provides a vital link between basic science and math courses. A dramatic revision of the basic physics course eliminates dull and actually unnecessary obsolete material and includes a strong emphasis on fundamentals and more interesting material on atomic and space age physics. An amazing new placement test which assigns the students to sections according to his ability is another outstanding advancement.

As a result of these and other improvements, the failure rate among physics students alone has been reduced from thirty-five percent to last year's all time low of less than ten percent. Where forty percent of the students had failed math courses, only fourteen percent had failed last year.

"Second Century Fun" is the term used to describe the latest intramural competition on the M.I.T. campus. Of course we are

referring to none other than the popular collegiate sport of piano reduction. Each team consists of six men whose main objective is to destroy a standard size player piano in the shortest time span. The rules specify that any specific fragment of the piano after it is destroyed must be able to pass through a seven-inch hole. To date the campus record for the event is seventeen minutes and twenty seconds. The world record, as amazing as it may seem is slightly under four and one half seconds.

In a vein attempt to enforce traffic laws against jaywalking, the Columbus Ohio police department wound up with a little more trouble than they were able to handle. A sorority girl at Ohio State University, who had neglected to pay a jaywalking ticket was greeted at the door of her house by a policeman with a warrant for her arrest. She was taken to the Columbus police station, where she claimed she was subjected to unreasonable treatment and held in a dark cell for over an hour and a half before her thirteen dollar bond was posted. Less than thirty-six hours later, the story of her arrest appeared in the Ohio State *Lantern* and included a statement from the police that anyone who does not pay a fine for jaywalking would be placed under arrest as soon as possible, even if classes and other activities had to be interrupted to do so. This was apparently a little more than the spirited Ohio State students could accept as a fair and just enforcement. Later that afternoon, the Police department was confronted with the largest violation of jaywalking statutes in history. Some 5000 students poured into the streets to start a wild five-hour demonstration protesting the treatment of the arrested girl. The result was not only one of the largest traffic jams in Columbus History but over \$10,000 in property damage was amassed—rather a high price to pay for minor justice.

COACH KING PRAISES ATTITUDE OF PLAYERS

The good morale is the "one thing that distinguishes Tech teams. It is nothing short of amazing the way Tech teams play at the same level, regardless of wins or losses," commented coach Alan King in a recent interview with the *Tech News*. Besides being an assistant professor in the Physical Education department, coach King is also the varsity soccer and lacrosse coach.

Coach King was born in northeast England, at Newcastle on Tyne. After attending high school there, he started to play professional soccer, a pastime in which he still indulges. After playing on the local professional team for three years, he was sold to another team in another part of the country and played there for one season. Mr. King then took a job in Singapore with a company that sold beer, soft drinks, etc. He also played soccer there. In fact, "I played more soccer per week there, than at any other time," coach King noted. In 1952, he played on three teams and played 106 games that year.

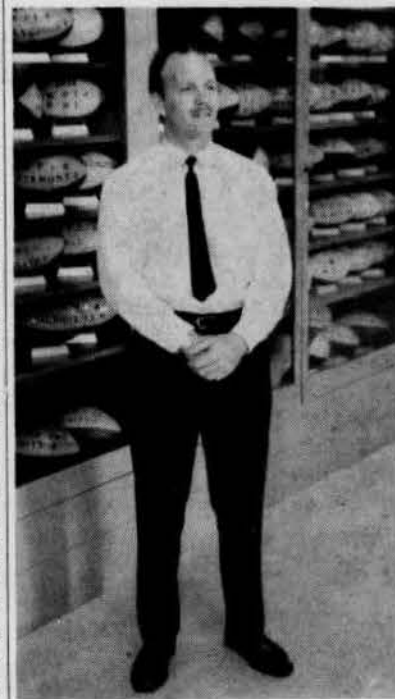
While in Singapore, coach King married an American girl from Connecticut. Then in 1953, he came to the United States with his new wife for a visit, and has been on that prolonged visit ever since. Mr. King entered Springfield College and played in the New York soccer league to pay for his education. Upon graduation in 1957, coach King came to Worcester Tech as an instructor in the Physical Education department. He was raised to the position of assistant professor in 1963.

In regards to the present cheerleader situation at Tech, coach King mentioned that he had helped in teaching the various tumbling and balance movements of the cheerleaders, but since the student body has shown more of an interest in the cheering rather than the tumbling, he stated that, "I'm of no value since this idea is completely foreign to me since I was never in contact with cheerleaders in England, as you have them here in America."

When asked what will be done with the cheerleading program next year, coach King noted that he was not aware of any plans in particular, although he had heard that "something had to be done

to stimulate interest in the whole thing."

Commenting further on the morale of Tech teams, Mr. King noted that "basically, the morale is good. But, this is not necessarily good all the time." In noting examples, coach King referred to the lacrosse team, which just recently won its first game in six years. "This team has put out in the last game of a nine game losing season just as much as in the first game, when they were ready for a big season. Therefore, I think that the morale has been excellent."



COACH KING

Coach King on the question of school spirit and school support given by the student body, noted that "relatively speaking, we do quite well." In considering the question of attendance, he noted that you have to take into account the amount of study time required of athletes here at Tech. Also you have to realize that this school is not the type that draws athletic-minded people.

Evaluating the Interfraternity athletic leagues, Mr. King stated, "They help the student by giving more people a chance to play who would not play in intercollegiate activity." When asked if he felt that these I.F. leagues help, or hurt the varsity sports he replied, "The only factor is that some people use

it as an excuse for not going out for varsity teams. It's a matter of saving face." Some people are afraid to go out for a sport if they feel that they might not make the team. Coach King noted that he didn't feel that the I.F. sports draw potential players away from the varsity sports, as is the problem at some other schools.

Commenting on the present orientation of the physical education program here at Tech, coach King noted that "the whole idea of the program is recreation more than teaching anything specific. The purpose is to give the student a chance to relieve tensions."

When asked if he felt enough money was given to the physical education department for the purpose of supplying and supporting the varsity athletic program, Mr. King stated, "We're well off as far as equipment goes, particularly protective equipment." He felt that "the budget was satisfactory as far as trips we make and so forth." When questioned on the possibility of increasing the caliber of teams here at Tech, coach King noted that our opponents go in quite a bit for scholarships and grant-in-aid in attracting potential varsity athletes. "We don't do that on an equal level with our opponents."

On the question of obtaining more money to make it possible for our teams to go on more extensive trips, coach King commented that the whole question boils down to one decision that has to be made: "Where do you want to go in athletics? Do you want to go all out and obtain big league athletes?" in other words, "where do you want to stop?"

Mr. King, commenting on the schedules of the various teams, referred specifically to the lacrosse team, "Every team that we play has a half dozen or more experienced players who have played for five or six years previous to their college experience," he noted. "We do not have an indoor practice facility here at Tech while every team that we play has a dirt fieldhouse to practice on in February and March. Also, we do not draw many prep school students with experience. Besides this, the schools we should be playing, Clark, Lowell Tech, etc., can't support lacrosse teams."

N.S.F. Broadens Base: More Aid To Sciences

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The National Science Foundation (NSF) is fighting to enact its multi-million dollar program aimed at broadening the base of U.S. scientific education with big grants for smaller but able colleges and universities.

The NSF has asked Congress for a 1965 budget of \$488 million—38 per cent more than their current expenditures but still \$100 million less than urged by the administration.

The theme of the NSF program is to make it possible to spread the \$1 billion in federal aid to colleges over a wider academic spectrum. Currently, a dozen leading institutions swallow the lion's share of the \$1 billion.

Already in effect is a new \$6 million traineeship program, announced last month, aimed at speeding the output of students with advanced degrees in engineering. Institutions applying for grants will be able to select a total of 1,200 U.S. citizens for graduate training.

Next year's budget plans simi-

lar programs for students in mathematics and the physical sciences. The 1965 budget calls for \$20 million to aid 3,085 new students.

More important, however, are plans for \$5 to \$6 million one-shot grants for single institutions, administered over a three-year period.

Under its science development plan, the NSF would give such important grants to 10 or 20 institutions to develop stronger programs.

With the funds, the colleges and universities will be able to assemble top scientific talent for teaching and research, introduce new curricula and obtain needed equipment and facilities.

An end result will be that students who had their hearts set on MIT or Cal Tech will be delighted to apply their abilities at the improved institution.

According to NSF officials, the program is keyed to accelerating the development of carefully selected institutions with proven potential "to develop into cen-

ters of scientific excellence."

Some \$25 million is earmarked for the program next year.

Under the new traineeship NSF program, universities participating will be granted stipends for specified numbers of graduate students, primarily those in their first year of advanced work.

The institution will get a fixed amount for each student selected to help defray costs of educating them and strengthen academic programs.

NSF officials emphasized making grants to institutions with resources and staff facilities permitting them to accommodate additional first-year graduate students on a full time basis.

Initially, the program will be limited to institutions with doctoral programs. But those institutions will be permitted also to select students seeking only master degrees.

Eventually, NSF officials indicated that the program will help smaller universities expand doctoral programs in engineering, mathematics and physical sciences.

A main difference between the training grants and NSF fellowships is that the training program can be made payable directly to the institutions rather than the individual students.

Other plans in the NSF budget for colleges and universities include:

—\$125 million for basic research project support.

—\$13 million for institutional base grants.

—\$15 million for instructional equipment for undergraduate education.

—\$45 million for graduate science facilities.

—\$19.5 million for physical sciences and engineering research facilities.

—\$700,000 for specialized social sciences research facilities.

—\$9 million for university computing facilities.

—\$34 million for graduate fellowships.

—\$18 million for course content improvement.

(Editor's note: Students may get information about NSF programs by writing the Foundation, Washington, D. C.)

Mass Celebrated Today In Alden

Mass for Ascension Thursday was celebrated at 5:00 p.m. today in Alden Memorial. The celebrant, Rev. Peter Scanlon, stated that the parish church Mass was inconvenient for the 400 Catholic students at W.P.I.

Rev. Scanlon, a curate at the Church of Immaculate Conception, also sponsors the Tech Newman Club and serves as its chaplain.

Tech President Harry P. Storke echoed the school's appreciation for Father Scanlon's efforts "to provide a proper religious atmosphere on our campus."

Luncheonette

Quick Breakfast, Lunch or Dinner

'Orders Put Up to Take Out' 3 MINUTES FROM CAMPUS

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